The Undergraduate.

VOL. VII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1882. NO. 6.

AN ÆSTHETIC.

She was a maiden of mournful mien,
Clad in a garment of sad, sage green.
With peacock's feathers strangely bedight:
Skimp was the skirt, and the sleeves full tight,
No frivolous gems that maiden wore,
But a fan in her taper hand she bore.
And on it was painted—so simple and neat—
A sunflower, with all its petal complete.
Her face was weary and white and wan,
Her hair was the hue of the setting sun:
She did not smile, she did not talk,
She drooped like a lily upon its stalk.
And what were her musings none might guess—
Her thoughts were too "utter" for words to express!

—*The Argosy.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE: IT DOES NOT INDICATE A LACK OF GENIUS.

More than three score and ten years ago an eminent New England scholar said of the future of American literature, "After some years we shall have many poor and a few rich, many grossly ignorant, a considerable number learned and a few eminently learned. Nature, never prodigal of her gifts, will produce some men of genius who will be admired and imitated."

This he thought would not come till democracy was overthrown and our emperor had destroyed his rivals. Such the thought of the early part of this century; to-day our literary hopes rest on diametrically the opposite state of society. Let us, then, ask "How proud of our past may we be, how hopeful for the future?"

There was no literature at the very first, for our pilgrim and puritan ancestors were busy with social affairs, but their spirit was not in the least adverse to letters. What could our literature ever have become without the country school house and the university—the works of their hands and hearts? When they become somewhat established there came forth such works as are represented by Jonathan Edwards' *Treatise on the Will.* Few of the writings of these times, it is true, are now generally read, but critics find them philosophical and profound, the works of master-minds. These colonial times were the times when men thought; thought earnestly, thought vigorously, thought absorbingly to decide each man for himself every important and vital question; and the age was prepared for such works, not only to write them but to read them and need them. Intellectual vigor was universal and these writings timely.

Since the middle of the eighteenth century our literature has taken a more comprehensive character. Our authors have vied in oratory, the novel, history, poetry; and have made a mark in each.

Admiring, as we all must admire, the names of Homer and Dante and Shakespeare, we look around us and inquire, "Where are our poets?" We have no such names as these to present, but we have had some sweet singers whom we love and who have done us good as is witnessed in the tributes paid by the press and the pulpit, both at home and abroad, to him whose remains were were entombed at Mount Auburn but so recently. He was the nation's poet—pure in verse and pure in life. When the heroic age passed Homer wrote. The excitement of a great national era subsided and Shakespeare gave us intellectual science and ethics in the drama. The cause of republican freedom was bravely fought and gloriously won; and now, what shall we expect here at home in a land pre-eminent for the equality of individual rights? Our Iliad and Hamlet have not yet come, but Snow-bound, Evangeline and Thanatopsis are doing a mission—a humble mission, to be sure—but are doing a mission no

less truly than they. Now let us not be deceived by the thought that early times are full of geniuses. Such names as I have mentioned may all be counted on one's fingers, and they are separated by long intervals of time. They are not common as many seem to suppose. Shakespeare and Milton were the last that England produced and Shakespeare died before America was born. "It will not," says Fisher Ames, "be thought a proof of the deficiency of our genius, if America has not to boast what our parent country boasts no longer.....It is no reproach to the genius of America if she does not produce ordinarily such men as were the prodigies of the ancient world."

We have historians, too, whose ability and success are unquestioned. The works of Bancroft and Prescott are even now almost priceless. Trustworthy and faithful with a "deep undertone of thought" to rescue them from dryness, what more could they be? Think how the blind Prescott labored simply to collect his materials, then read his books and you will not doubt his greatness and that he deserves an honorable place among the world's historians.

In the realm of fiction, it is true, no American has written so voluminously as Scott and Dickens, but many of our books are pervaded by a certain sort of native air for which we prize them highly. Our early ancestors were so English in everything that it is seen in their writings, but Emerson and many who came after him have, as Higginson says, ignored the nightingale and sky-lark and looked for the classic and romantic in our own soil. Hawthorne, Cooper and Mrs. Stowe are peculiarly native. Their books are distinctively American in subject and matter. We still imitate other nations in customs and styles, but let us hope that in the literary field we have become somewhat independent.

In no branch do we compare more favorably with other nations, perhaps, than in oratory. Count out Demosthenes and Cicero, and young America hardly knows a score of great orators in the history of all the centuries of the whole eastern world. Here at home and in our own century too, we have only to mention the names of Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Everett, Garfield and all admit that in oratory we merit at least an equal place with the best of nations.

And now, what may we prophecy for the future? A creditable record, certainly. Our infancy is past and we may expect the thought of maturer years. Prof. Shedd is looking for something brilliant from California because "a great migration always results in an out-burst of national genius." Everett is hopeful because "the greatest efforts of human genius have been made when the nearest approach to free institutions has taken place:" and in this respect, you will allow, our institutions excel those of any nation whether ancient or modern. Add to these facts, then, the advantages of our broadly extended territory and large population, our uniform language and largest reading public in the world and you have a sum of favorable circumstances which has never been approximated to in history.

Then let us be content with the past and for the future gladly believe with Buckminster, "The genius of our literature shows symptoms vigor and meditates a bolder flight.." The spirit of criticism begins to plume itself, and education, as it assumes a more learned form, will take a higher aim. If we are not misled by our hopes, the dream of ignorance is at last broken and there are signs that the period is approaching when we may say of our country *Tuus jam regnat Apollo.*"

SIMPLICITY AN ELEMENT OF GREATNESS.

Great and small are *relative* terms. We have no just conception of the one without a corresponding idea of the other. We place them in our thought at opposite extremes, and are perhaps more inclined to notice the points of variance, than to mark the similarity. Yet great

and small things touch and overlap each other at vital points. Certain characteristics are common to them both. Among these is simplicity.

Among the seemingly vast and complicated workings of nature the man of science stands awe-struck, but as he slowly traces his way through the mysteries, he at last arrives at a law so simple that he wonders that it could have been hidden so long, yet so wide in its reach that it penetrates all creation. This simplicity which we discover everywhere is marked by freed m from ornament; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; the doing of a thing easily and artlessly, as the singing of birds, the laugh of happy childhood, the fall of summer rain, the sparkle of the glow-worm. We do not need to *prove* that simplicity belongs to things which we characterize as small, but we believe it can be shown to be an element also in all true greatness. The difference between the man of genius and the dunce is not that one has an additional number of senses. Nature has not bestowed upon one man five, upon another seven, and another nine inlets of knowledge. And so with the mental faculties. Each man's mind is a unit in that he thinks, and feels, and chooses for himself. The difference is not in the number of faculties, but in the wider reach and development of certain powers. The circle, whether great or small, contains 360 °, yet no one will argue that the degrees are of equal size.

There is a like difference in the mental processes. One man's imagination pursuing "things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme," rises to the majesty of "Paradise Lost;" another mind is satisfied with the petty thoughts and rude jingle of Mother Goose's Melodies.

Perhaps to no American statesman has been more generally accorded the seat of honor in the opinion of his fellow-men, than to Daniel Webster. Yet the simplicity of his character opened an avenue of approach for high or low, educated or uneducated; it furnished stepping stones by which all might climb to worship him. They were swept and swayed by his masterly eloquence in the senate, but when they saw him directing a chowder at Marshfield, or fishing for trout in his native town, or sending directions to John Taylor for the management of the farm, they exclaimed with tenderness, "This man is our brother." It is said that foreigners who saw him walking in the streets acknowledged something regal in his presence, yet this kingly man could unbend to mingle in the sport of childhood, and that too with keen relish.

There was that beautiful simplicity about him which preserved him from self-consciousness. and placed him in enduring fellowship with his kind. Fenelon said: "Simplicity is that grace which frees the soul from all unnecessary reflections upon itself."

Who does not feel that it is the simplicity of Robert Burns that draws all hearts to him? He is unmistakably a genius and a poet, yet not so great, either as a genius or poet, but that he might be spared, were it not for the inimitable simplicity of his songs. Now no fireside in the broad land can afford to spare the mountain daisy, and the wild Scottish heather, which his pen has made immortal. Pope's ideal of a man is this: "Ot manners, gentle, of affections mild, in wit a man, in simplicity a child."

Again nothing great is accomplished in *art*, until the mind becomes so absorbed in its subject that self-consciouss is lost. Then perfect work begins. Brande says: "Simplicity in the fine arts is the quality of a work, of which the elements are arranged in the most natural order; without excess or exaggeration." Careless readers, unacquainted with the art of composing, sometimes overlook the fact that the work which seems to be done with the utmost ease is the result of pains-taking and careful revision.

Gray's Elegy in a country churchyard occupied the poet thirteen years, but when at last it was completed, the world stood still and listened, and it has been worth their while to listen ever since. It is said of Aristophanes, the greatest

comic poet of Greece, that he wrote as a bird sings, so natural was it for him. So in music, in painting, and in all high art the law of simplicity prevails.

Beethoven and Mozart as also Rembrandt and Michael Angelo have attained their eminence by careful attention to such details. The simplicity of art is the perfection of art. In science the greatest truths are expressed in the simplest language, and on the part of instructors we are impatient of anything but the most straight forward simplicity. It is an excellence in any one to be able to state clearly the thought in mind, but to no one is this of greater importance than to the teacher of religious or secular knowledge The illustration which comes most quickly to mind is that of Dr. Arnold, who was not only skillful in imparting knowlege, but willing also to acquire it from the smallest child.

Not only are we charmed with the simplicity, which appears in great minds, in poetry, painting, music, literature, and all high art, but also when we turn reverently to the study of nature, we are reminded of the same general law. We lift our eyes and behold the flash of lightning; the movements of the heavenly bodies; the terrible earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, the roaring cataract, and boundless ocean, and are led to believe that there is a great Power back of all this, one element of whose character is majesty. But we are equally impressed with those opposite phenomena which find expression in the sighing of the pine branches in the wind, the shadows playing along the mountain-side, the bee gathering honey from the flowers, the falling dew, the change of seasons, the blossoming of all vegetable life, the flow of brooklets, the sun shining by day and the moon by night, and conclude that *simplicity* is an element even in the divine character. And when we open the revealed word we read: "Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Chaucer's influence upon succeeding poets, is seen to a considerable extent until we reach the Augustan age, in which he was looked upon as a savage, and only to be tolerated when arrayed in the court dress of the period. Still, even during this age, his influence was not altogether unfelt. Dryden and Pope remodeled his strong and vigorous verse, after their own manner; Dryden, with strength and vigor; Pope, with the polish and refinement characteristic of his own style. This was in marked contrast with the quaint and homelike style of his great predecessor. Since the time of Dryden and Pope, many attempts have been made to modernize Chaucer. But the modernized versions are lacking in everything that make Chaucer's greatness.

"How stale, flat and unprogtable" they all seem to those who are familiar with the original. The terse, quaint expressions of the poet fall flat and insipid: the delicate touches by which his characters are so vididly portrayed, and which make them stand like living beings before us, are distorted, and common-place pictures are the result. But the day of modernized editions of Chaucer are nearly passed. The world is slowly learning, that it requires but little effort to overcome the difficulties which stand in the way of a proper understanding of his text. He is no longer a sealed book to the lovers of literature, and to-day he has a larger circle of readers than at any time since he wrote. The succeeding years will increase that circle, until Chaucer will be an indispensable book in the libraries of the lovers of literature, and his works as familiar to mankind, as are those of Shakespeare himself.

J. R. MULLEN.

Alexander, N. Y.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, seems to be playing the principal role in "Love's Labor Lost," in his disgraceful suit, with McKee Rankin over the authorship of "The Danites."

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1882.

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EDITORIAL.

JUNIOR Ex passed off pleasantly, and in a manner very creditable to the participants. Careful preparation was shown both in the subject matter of the orations, and in the manner of delivery, and the general opinion seemed to be that it was at least fully up to the average. The music, furnished by the Howard Opera House Orchestra, was very fine. Contrary to the general custom there was no "Ram," and not withstanding certain pre-formed opinions to the contrary, no disappointment was manifested by anyone. The fact of the case is, that the importance of a Ram as a necessary condition to a successful Exhibition has been vastly over rated. After having Junior Ex's with and without them, it can be safely affirmed that the "Ram" is not only *not* an element calculated to make such entertainments a success, but, on the contrary, one whose tendency is just in the opposite direction.

THE Society for Political Education has issued No. 5 of its series of Economic tracts. It is entitled, "Political Economy In One Lesson," and it may be safely affirmed that more information on this important subject coulld hardly be gotten into a pamphlet of this size. The author, Alphouse Courtois, is regarded as one of the very ablest of French writers on economic questions.

A GOODLY number of the people of Missouri seem to have gone crazy over the death of the noted outlow, Jesse James. His death seems to have quite blinded them to his faults, and he is regarded as having been quite a hero, one whose bold career should be looked upon with admiration. By this class Gov. Crittenden is regarded as little better than a murderer, and some have gone so far as to demand that he be impeached, and afterwards tried for the crime of murder. This display of sorrow at the death of a theiving, murderous outlaw, and indignation at the manner in which it was brought about, would seem to be entirely uncalled for. If Gov. Crittenden did act in an irregular manner, he can safely plead as an excuse that the exigencies of the case demanded such action. After pursuing the career of an outlaw for sixteen years, and successfully evading all attempts at capture in the *regular* manner during his time, it would seem as if there was occasion for something a little irregular. Instead of finding fault with the way in which his death was brought about, the people might, with more propriety, spend their time rejoicing at the fact of its having been accomplished in any manner.

THE probabilities are that we will have a stronger Base Ball team in many respects than last year. The same battery will be presented as then, but in a condition to do more effectual work, because of the greater amount of preparatory work accomplished. The position of first baseman will be the most difficult to fill, but we have a man who has filled this position creditably, and with a little practice on his part there need be no fear for a suitable candidate for this important place. Last year the team played quite a number of games with local teams, win-

ning nearly every game. A challenge was sent to the U. V. M. team, but they saw fit to decline playing our team. If the members will only do a sufficient practice work, we see no reason why last years' successes may not be repeated this season.

CADET WHITTAKER'S case is at last settled by his dismissal from West Point for deficiency in his studies. Through some technicality he escapes punishment for the crime with which he was charged. It is a relief to think that the case has finally been disposed of, even though the culprit escapes with a lighter punishment than his offence merited.

THE new Chinese bill introduced by Rep. Page, will, in all probability, become a law, veto or no veto. The principal objection which many had to the first bill was that the time specified during which no Chinese laborers should be allowed to immigrate was too long. Since the new bill is not open to this objection it will without doubt secure a sufficient number of supporters to enable it to receive a two-thirds vote in both houses and become a law, even though the President fails to approve it.

THE Useful Knowledge Pub. Co. is issuing books at even a cheaper rate than did the Company whose place they fill. Book buyers cannot fail to be benefited by dealing with this Co. Their books are both useful and beautiful, and the prices at which they are sold bring them within the reach of all.

AGAIN we are forced to request those who are indebted to us for their college paper to forward the amount due, in order that it may be possible for us to leave the paper free from debt at the end of the college year. If the amount due us is received before the end of the college year, it will relieve us of the necessity of bequeathing the paper to our successors encumbered with old debts, and thus save them from undergoing the disagreeable experience that we were obliged to.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The April Atlantic maintains well the high standard of varied excellence and interest which recent numbers have reached. Besides two additional chapters of Mr. Bishop's serial, "The House of a Merchant Prince," and the conclusion of Mr. Lathrop's serial, "An Echo of Passion," Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps begins in this number a new serial story entitled, "Dr. Zay," which cannot fail to attract very general attention. The author of "The Gates Ajar" and "The Story of Avis" is sure of a host of readers for whatever she writes. John Fiske contributes a popular scientific article of great interest entitled, "Europe before the Arrival of Man." Mr. Charles Wood writes an excellent appreciative article, "A Hindu Reformer," giving an account of the life and religious views of Chunder Sen. Readers of short stories will be strongly attracted by Miss Woolson's "In Venice," and Mr. Denning's account of "Jacob's Insurance." "Shakespaerean Operas" are discussed by A. E. Burr; Eugene W. Hilgard has an interesting paper on "Progress in Agriculture by Education and Government Aid;" Edward Farrer contributes a very .engaging article on the "Folk Lore of Lower Canada." There are several poems, reviews of many of the more important recent books' and a diversified Contributors' Club, completing a very interesting number of this sterling magazine.

A remarkable paper in the April Century, and one which will doubtless provoke much discussion, is Mme. Ragozin's "Russian Jews and Gentiles." The writer is a Russian lady. now living in New York, and is the anthor of recently published papers on the Nihilists in the "International Review.' The reader is distinctly warned from the start, by a sub-title, that the paper is written from a "Russian point of view." A reply to Mme. Ragozin is to be contributed to the May Century by Miss Emma Lazasus, who, in this number, has a significant paper, "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?"

The frontispiece of the number presents the strong, plain, and decidedly English face of Matthew Arnold, the original being the portrait by the painter G. F. Watts. This accompanies a

biographical-critical study, by Mr. Andrew Lang, of Mr. Arnold's poetry and essays—the purely literary feature of the number. Of the serials, Mrs. Burnett makes a decided advance with her novel, "Through One Administration;" the reader has a chance to correct some misapprehensions. Bertha goes to the Virginia mountains, and Mr. Amory gives his idea of a woman-lobbyist. Mr. Howell's "Modern Instance" takes his young married couple to Boston, touches lightly on the foibles of young married people in general, and introduces Bartley to Boston journalism, which is to figure largely in latter parts of the novel.

The illustrated papers cover a good deal of ground. The third of Mrs. Mitchell's papers on sculpture is devoted to "The Age of Praxiteles." The subject is treated in an expository way, and is illustrated with beautiful engravings by Cole, Kruell, Miss Powell, Evans, Babcock, Shusler, and Tynan. More superb cuts of ancient art have probably never been made. The Hera head, the two cuts of the Hermes, and the Demeter, are the most striking. "Tunis and its Bey," by Earnest von Hesse-Wartegg, is a popular account, drawn from personal experience. The appointment of M. Roustan as Minister of the French Republic to the United States will give an added interest to the subject, which is fully illustrated by H. Bolton Jones and Frank C. Jones, who, as artists, have also visited Tunis. "Some American Tiles," is a title of a paper, by Frank D. Millet, descriptivee of processes and results at the Chelesa (Mass.) Tile Works. The variety and beauty of these tiles may be seen in the drawings, and the rapid improvement in the American product may be inferred from the facts that, whereas a few years ago there was not a decorative tile made in the country, in 1880 these specimens took the gold medal at Crewe "over all the famous pottery manufacturers of the United Kingdom." Among the newest and most successful products are natural tiles and tiles in high relief, and the range of objects that can be reproduced continues to be extended. Mr. Richard Grant White's second paper on the "Opera in New York" treats, in his readable manner, of Mlle. Caradori, Miss Shireff, Fanny Ellsler, the Seguins, Benedetti, Tadesco, Truffi, of whom there are portraits, and of others. The next paper will include Alboni and Sontag.

The remainder of the body articles are light, and include a charming short story of New Mexico, "Ninita," by Thomas A. Janvier, a writer who awakens large expectations by the distinct literary flavor and wide range of method he displays; "The Blessings of Piracy," by Edward Eggleston, a satirical treatment of the question of international copyright; and a paper on "Oddities of Southern Life," by Henry Watterson, who, after recalling much that was humorous and characteristic in the South of the day of "Simon Suggs" and "Major Jones," records some of the marked changes that have occurred, since the war, in the motives of society, concluding with a tribute to Southern wemen, and the new Southera thrift. Poems are contributed by "H. H.," Ellen M Hutchinson, Roger Riordan, Henry A. Beers, Henry Eckford, and Alice Wellington Rollins.

"Topics of the Time" includes "A New Kind of 'Boss,'" "Science in American Colleges," "Christianity and Commerce," and "The Outrages in Russia." "The World's Work" treats of "Improved Method of Seed-Planting," "New Lime-Light," "Protecting Iron Surfaces," "Improved Forge Furnace," and "Silk Culture." Among the other material is a clever piece of funny verse, entitled, "The Yearn of the Romatic"—"an endeavor to restore a healthy taste for the Mediæval and the Strong." The author is George M. Davie

The publication of Thomas Carlyle's "Irish Journal" will begin in the May Century.

St. Nicholas for April opens with a charming frontispiece picture by Rosina Emmet, illustrating a timely little poem by Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An April Girl." "Brigham, the Cave-dog," is an account of a clever animal that was lost in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, but found his way out after wandering for thirty-six hours among a maze of pit-falls and dark windings. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz contributes "The Story of Wangse Pah and the White Elephant," an illustrated sketch of Siamese life. "Lord Malapert of Moonshine Castle" is a bright comedy for children, by E. S. Brooks. It is easy to learn, not difficult to get up, does not require many speaking characters, and bids fair to be popular with our younger Thespians. The veracious legend of "Mr. Weathercock" is given by "Aunt Fanny" Barrow. Walter Satterlee has drawn four page-illustrations for some æsthetical stanzas, called "Lament of the Cat-tail."

Dr. Eggleston's serial, "The Hoosier Schoolboy," and the "Recollections of a Drummer-

boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, are brought, all too soon, to their conclusions, in stirring and spirited installments; and "Donald and Dorothy" have a grand time in their "House Picnic.', The illustrated "Northern Myth" stories are continued with the legend of "The Hoard of the Swarthy Elves."

Of interest to many readers will be Deacon Green's report on the "Historical Pi," with the names of the one hundred prize-winners. and the long roll of honor. Mary N. Prescott, Margaret Johnson and Margaret Vandegrift are among those who contribute poems and sketches, and there are drawings by J. Wells Champney, Walter Shirlaw, Addie Ledyard, J. G. Francis and Jessie McDermott.

GREEN'S LARGER HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.—One of the most brilliant and thoroughly valuable historical works which have appeared in many years is Green's "Larger History of the English People." Fairly ranking with Macaulay's great work in the absorbing interest of its narrative, it excels that in its adaptation to popular needs, in that it covers the entire period of English history, from the earliest to modern times, instead of a brief portion as does Macaulay. It richly deserves a place in the homes of the masses, and we are glad to note that it is now placed within their reach, being reduced in price from the $10 for the four volume edition of the Harpers to as low as 50 cents for one edition just being issued by The Useful Knowledge Publishing Co., 162 William Street, New York. They are publishing it in several styles, as follows: In five volumes Elzevir edition, Utility binding, 15 ceuts, cloth 30 cents, half Russia 40 cents per volume, (postage five to seven cents per volume extra), and a Model Octavo edition, in one volume, Utility binding, 50 cents, cloth, 65 cents, half Russia, 80 cents, (by mail 15 cents extra). Numerous other standard works will rapidly follow the publication of this, of which catalogues will be sent free on request. This house sells only to buyers direct, no discounts from their wonderfully low prices being possible to booksellers and agents. The reading public wish God-speed to the enterprise, which is under the energetic and skillful guidance of Mr. Alden, late head of the American Book Exchange. The new company sails under the good motto of "Owe no man anything—buy and sell for cash. Gold dollars ask no favors"—and Mr. Alden thinks that it is therefore free from the danger of wrecking by competing millionaire publishers and the lawyers.

The new Portrait Catalogue of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., containing short descriptions of many of the works not sufficiently explained by their titles, is a great improvement on the ordinary catalogues issued by publishers. The portraits are excellent, and together with a short sketch of the authors render it invaluable to one desiring to purchase books. It is mailed free to any address.

EXCHANGES.

And still they come! Another exchange from the C. C. N. Y. This time it is the *Collegian* that ventures forth in the arena of college journalism. He does not indulge in any warlike threats, but declares himself a man of peace and hopes to deserve the hand of welcome from his exchanges. The article on æsthetics defends them from the charge of being too-too; and says that it is nonsense making such a fuss about Wilde Oscar because he wears his hair long and his pants short. That DeFoe's reputation will last as long as the English language, is shown beyond question in the piece on his writings, both as moralist and historian. All things considered the *Collegian* compares very favorably with any paper hitherto issued by C. C. N. Y.

The *Adelphian* is a new visitor, and if the remainder of the volume is as good as the first two numbers, it will take high rank among our exchanges. The literary articles depart from the usual list of subjects, and show traces of careful thought, especially the one on "Genesis and Geology.'" A lesson could be drawn from "A Strange Experience." by those wrapped up in their own selfish pursuits and pleasures. The editorials are on live college topics, and all dedepartments are well sustained.

The *Occident* maintains its old time standard of excellence. It, unlike many papers, publishes short and interesting stories, not allowing them to degenerate into twaddle, as too often the case. We are glad to find some one to sympathize with us in our cry for more practice in the gymnasium, as ours was even less used, though base ball takes its place to a great extent. The critic has a pleasant account of Charter Day exercises, which must have been very good. It seems strange to our Eastern colleges, founded in the

eighteenth century, to go back only fourteen years to the granting of a charter.

When we read the cruel sentences of the exchange man of the *Haverfordian*, our heart fails us at the thought that perhaps we may be the next victim. It would be well if all papers had such a logician on the editorial board as our *Friends* possess. We are glad that O'Rafferty has at last found his match; and if he was not annihilated by the biting sarcasm of the last issue, he is more than mortal. We are glad to learn that Midd. is not the only college conspicuous by its absence in the new song book, and we doubt if another will ever have the success of the *Carmina*. Haverford has always taken high rank among the elevens of America, and judging from the preparations for this year's campaign she seems determined to win the championship.

The *Haverfordian* is one of our neatest printed and has the fewest typographical errors of any of our exchanges. The articles on Poetry are interesting, as contrasting, though unintentionally, ancient and modern poetry, passing from the moral sublimity of Job, to the verbiage of Wilde, and the immorality of Swinburne.

The April *Literature* is full of good things. Prof. Gilmore tells the story of Whittier's literary life in a charming manner. Rev. John Brubaker considers that Wordsworth, by his love of nature, his brilliant imagery and description, his elegant and chaste language, has greatly enriched literature, and justly takes high rank as a poet. The second of the papers on Walter Scott makes an especial study of the Waverly Novels, and takes up more particularly the characters and customs described in them, all of which are painted true to life. Richard Lee contributes an able article on Gladstone, admitting that as a statesman and leader he is inferior to Disraeli; but as a debater nnd orator he has no equal. *Sans Souci* and *Multum in Parvo* are full of beautiful fragments. Those on Kirke White and Wordsworth are especially worthy of perusal.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'28. Samuel Evarts is the veteran postmaster of Cornwall.

'31. Buel W. Smith of Ishpeninx, Mich., died of paralysis March 1st. After graduating from college and Andover Theological Seminary, he was principal of Keeseville (N. Y.) Academy and Burlington Female Seminary. Shortly before his death he was agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

'48. Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin of Washington, D. C., has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual sermon before the American Home Missionary, at its coming anniversary.

'59. Rev. M. L. Severance has accepted the position of principal of Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, for next year.

'62. The prosecution of the liquor cases in this town is before Justice Knapp.

'63. F. H. Seeley, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Richfield Springs, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Second Presbyterian church of Delhi, N. Y., and will enter upon his new pastorate about the first of May.

'64. Prof. Ezra Brainerd gave an interesting lecture upon electricity in the chapel toward the close of last term.

'67. Frof. D. N. Burke of Mineville, N. Y., was in town a few days since.

'68. Prof. E. H. Higley delivered a fine lecture in Ludlow April 11th. Subject, "Study of the Past."

The examination of Luther Blanchard on the charge of grand larceny April 17th was before Justice Stapleton ('70); J. M. Slade ('67) was prosecuting attorney, and Ex-Gov. Stewart ('46), T. H. McLeod ('54) and C. M. Wilds ('75) were for the defendant.

'72. E. L. Walker is at Burlington Medical College.

'76. H. P. James has been home on a visit.

'76. Rev. William Remele is at home from North Pomfret on account of ill health.

'77. A. T. Stapleton is in the insurance business.

'78. J. C. Stapleton is member of the school board of the graded school.

'79. J. W. Chapman was in town recently.

'80. P. M. Melden has been elected President of the Catholic Literary Union in Rutland.

'80. W. M. Bixby is in the jewelry business at Ludlow.

'80. S. B. Cady is assistant engineer under Wm. S. Mitchell at Twin Hollow, Mo. He is employed to work at the river improvements of the Missouri.

'80. Dr. William Sheldon made a flying trip to New York city not long since.

'81. J. D. Jones has left Tennessee and gone to Burlington (Vt.) Medical College.

'81. C. S. Murkland is one of the chorus in the play "Ædipus Tyranius," acted by the Harvards at New York last February. He was in town about March 1st.

'82. S. J. Preston preached in the M. E. church in Bristol April 9th.

'83. J. B. O'Neil has secured the responsible position of principal of the Bristol graded school for one term. The school numbers about 150 students.

'84. E. E. Cowles, who was sick last term, has returned to college.

'84. E. F. Preston has left college and gone into business at Vergennes.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Cold and disagreeable weather.

There was no "Ram" this year.

Ed. Bond is the happy father of a ten pound boy, recently arrived.

Work has been commenced on the new block on the site of the Stewart block.

Edwy Buttolph, formerly of '82, is salesman for T. M. Chapman & Co.

J. C. & A. T. Stapleton have associated themselves in the Insurance business.

The Sophs. had a class supper at Brandon on the night of the Junior exhibition.

The local press is agitating Memorial day observances and a fourth of July celebration here.

Mrs. S. B. Boice is in town, the guest of the Addison. She is visiting her son, H. B. Boice, ('81).

The chapel doors and casings received a fresh coat of paint during vacation, and look much improved.

There was a dance at the Pierce House after the Junior Ex. and an enjoyable affair is reported.

The roads are in an exceptionally good condition for the season, and the streets are quite dusty.

Miss Gertrude Fletcher was at home during Easter vacation, and Miss Hattie Chapman is at home again.

McGowan, ('85) has an elegant full nickle Columbia bicycle, and is proving himself quite an expert rider,

The ladies of St. Stephens' had a very pleasant sociable in their church parlors Monday evening, the 10th inst.

The Congregational parsonage is being repaired, and when completed will present a handsome appearance.

The students were nearly all on hand promptly at the commencement of the term and report a very pleasant vacation.

The temperance "boom" continues, and numerous raids have been made with varying results. The "Citizens' League" seems to be in earnest.

A porch, to match the two already finished, is being built in front of the entrance to the midd'e division of Painter hall.

McLeod ('85) occupied the Congregational pulpit at New Haven during vacation, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sargent, being ill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rowe gave a reception to their friends Wednesday evening, the 29th ult. It was a most enjoyable affair.

E. S. Leavenworth, brother of C. G. Leavenworth, was in town recently on a visit to his brother, preparatory to leaving for Dakota, the 20th inst.

Rev. M. L. Severance has accepted the position of principal of Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, and will take up his residence there in July.

The College nine play their first game of baseball this season against the Beeman Academy nine, of New Haven, on the College grounds the 22nd inst.

Rev. M. B. Hulburd, of Burlington, gave an eloquent and forcible lecture on temperance in the Congregational church Tuesday evening, the 18th inst.

Some of the trees on the Campus have been cut down recently. It is to be regretted that more care was not exercised, as some rare specimens were destroyed.

The Juniors are to have German at 2 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, so that a portion of the class can enter the President's French class at 4.

The "revised edition" was missing from the chapel at the commencement of the term, but was returned again. Query:—Did the Freshmen borrow it to read during vacation?

The floral displays in the churches Easter Sunday were fine. At the M. E. church the space in front of the altar was filled with plants, and at both St. Stephen's and the Congregational churches the display was especially noteworthy.

E. F. Preston, ('83) has left college to accept a position in a clothing store in Vergennes. We are sorry to loose Ed., who is one of our most popular boys, and the good wishes of his fellow students accompany him to his new location.

Mr. Cobb, one of the proprietors of the Addison County Journal, was severely injured recently by being thrown from the Addison House coach. against the stone cotton mill. The horses were frightened and ran, smashing the coach up pretty badly.

Junior, (who is returning from a botanizing expedition with the Professor and class): "S-a-y! come this way!!"

Prof. (who is taking another road,) apologizes handsomely and retraces his steps.

Jun., covered with confusion, attempts to explain that he was addressing the class.

Luther Blanchard, son of Dr. V. W. Blanchard, was arrested here Saturday, the 15th inst., for having in his possession a large quantity of the property which has been stolen from various Middlebury parties during the winter. He was brought before Justice Stapleton, Monday, the 17th, and waived examination and was bound over under $750 bonds to await the action of the grand jury, in June.

The following is from the pen of the Rutland correspondent of the Montpelier *Argus*: "Rev. Dr. Hamlin, President of Middlebury College, who preached to the Congregationalists last Sunday, is a brother of Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. In appearance Dr. Hamlin gives evidence of culture, intellectual force and a natural dignity of character. His style of preaching is pleasant and forcible. A gentleman of the old school, he has not drifted towards any of the methods employed for the present and popular style of preaching."

The Junior Exhibition was given in Academy Hall, Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., with the following

PROGRAMME:

Overture. "Fiddler of St. Waast," Herman.
Oration. The Holy Inquisition,
W. H. Hoyt, West Arlington.
Oration. Robert Burns, as a Poet,
John Kellogg, Benson.
Scientific Oration. The Electric Light,
Samuel Sheldon, Middlebury.
Waltz's "Tres-Jolie," Waldteufel.
Oration. Agitation in Ireland,
J. B. O'Neill, Bristol.
Oration. The Persecution of the Jews, in Russia,
C. B. F. Palmer, New Haven.
Medley, "How Delightful," Catlin.
Literary Oration. American Literature: It does not Indicate a Lack of Genius.
G. M. Rowland, Edwardsville, N. Y.
Oration. Simplicity, an Element of Greatness,
C. M. Severance, Middlebury.
{Cradle Song,
{Scherzo and Minuette, Briggs.
Oration. Limits of Immigration,
Jesse Stearns, Lyme, N. H.
Historical Oration. History an Essential Study,
F. E. Frisbie, Ferrisburgh.
Grand Selection, "Puritan's Daughter," Balfe.

The hall was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience and the exhibition was a decided success, the class doing themselves and the Faculty credit, both in the subject matter of their orations and their apperance. We regret that we have not space for an itemized report of the several orations. The audience was very liberal with its encores. The music, furnished by the Howard Opera House Orchestra, was excellent.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The University of Iowa has 560 students.

The University of Michigan has a course of Sunday afternoon lectures.

The Intercollegiate field games will be held at the Polo Grounds on May 27th.

English Universities have no papers published by students.—*The Oxonian.*

Prof. Russell, of Cornell, has been requested to resign on account of his loose religious views.—*Ex.*

The average expense for each member of the Senior class at Yale for the whole course is $3,825.

Amherst has a new gymnasium in prospect, to cost $50,000. It may come before '83 leaves college.—*Crimson.*

The Yale and Harvard college clubs have arranged to play a championship game on the Polo Grounds, July 4th.

The trustees of Harvard College have secured a fund to be devoted to the medical education of women.—*Rockford Sem. Mag.*

Oscar Wilde, in the course of his lecture at Harvard, promised to present a statue of a Greek athelete to the Harvard Gym.

The matriculation list of the new Royal University of Ireland contains the names of nineteen girl students.—*Harvard Daily Herald.*

It is the prevalent opinion that Yale will retain the foot ball championship next season, but lose the lead in base ball.—*Philadelphian.*

Smith College has opened an art school. The instructors of the Yale School of Arts make weekly trips thither to lecture and teach.—*Ex.*

The Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth and Princeton nines are in active training. At Yale, over twenty men are in training for the nine.—*Ex.*

Williston Seminary comes into the possession of $200,000, and Amherst College $100,000, by the sale of the Williston Mills at East Hampton, Mass.

The National Educational Convention, in session at Washington, has made an appeal for educational provision for the inhabitants of Alaska. —*Harvard Herald.*

Amherst is to have a new library capable of holding 230,000 volumes. From the present endawment, some 3,000 volumes will be yearly added.—*College Rambler.*

More than half of the institutions in the United States which profess to give a university education and confer degrees, now admit women on equal terms with male students.

Five Sophomores have been suspended for participation in the late kidnapping scrape at Cornell. It is understood that they will be admitted to the term examinations.

The Yale and Princeton college clubs play both their championship games on the Polo Grounds. The first will be played on Decoration Day, May 30th, and the second on the 24th of June.

The *Nation* has taken up the discussion of the parental system and of elective studies. Several articles of interest to college men have appeared in recent issues, and have aroused considerable discussion on the part of various college papers.

Amherst has, during her existence, graduated 2,300 alumni, of whom 100 have been converters of the heathen, and 300 ministers; 230 have had the fortune to become college presidents and 600 have shone and some still shine in the law.

President Eliot, of Harvard, and others, are raising a fund for the widow and children of the late Chinese Professor, Ko Kun Hua. The college pay the cost of the family's return to Shanghai, and continue the father's salary until they reach their home.

A son of affluent parents, so it is said, may spend at Harvard, from $1,000 to $1,800 without acquiring a reputation for extravagance; while at Oxford, England, a commoner has been known to spend £2,000, or even £3,000, a year without exciting comment.

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin have decided that in future the speakers at the commencement exercises shall be chosen by lot. The Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes have resolved to take no part in the exercises of commencement day unless the obnoxious decision is rescinded.

Vincennes "University" (Ind.) is running a lottery, from which it is expected to realize $20,000. It is allowed to do so under a State charter. We congratulate our sister university upon this strikingly original plan of hers for advancing the cause of the "higher education" and good morals in the West.—*Harvard Herald.*

Harvard is trying to establish a co-operative association, which shall be managed by undergraduates and supply the students with books, coal, wood, etc., at cost. It is thought such a scheme would lower the price of the necessities of life, and at the same time offer to some poor men the chance to help pay their way by conducting the business. The scheme is received with considerable favor.

A meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held on Saturday, February 25th.

The colleges represented were Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Lehigh University, Lafayette, Princeton, Rutgers, Yale and University of Pennsylvania, Mr. W. Badger of Yale, being President. It was decided that hereafter the field meetings of the Association should be held on the Polo Grounds, on the last Saturday in May. Medals will be given to the first and second, and a stand of colors will go to the college making the most winning points, as well as the championship cup. The standing high jump is to be eliminated from the programme, and all delinquent entries will be fined two dollars in the future.

The voice of the College Press is raised every where in the East, against the injustice done students by the dailies and weeklies of the outside world, not only by distortion of facts, but the unkind comments which colleges in general and several colleges in particular—and Dartmouth has had her turn—have received. We will not attempt to show the injustice of their remarks, for it has been ably done by others, and moreover among college bred men and students, who are our principal readers, there is no need of it. We will only add our little voice to the general protest against the great hue and cry that has been make over the "kidnapping" and other disturbances. Speaking of these matters reminds us of our (*a la* "Bob") "catnipping" scrape, and the way at least one western exchange, the *Illini*, gave it to its readers. Here it is: "Dartmouth is emulating Cornell in the kidnapping business. The Freshman class were to have a banquet, and a day or two before the time set a number of students of various classes took the freshman president some miles away by rail. The young man now refuses to give the names of his abductors because he was released on the promise that he would not."

It is needless to point out the inaccuracies of the statement, for except the fact of such a thing as an abduction of a freshman occurring, it is wholly wrong. We quote another extract from a college journal to show how accurately news is given. "Dartmouth College has adopted another plan for dealing with incorrigible ones. Now, instead of the Faculty exercising its time-honored function of administering justice and governing the students in accordance with its own ideas, it shirks the responsibility and says to the students, "In matters of dicipline, we intend that you shall govern yourselves," and proposes to bring this about something in this wise. A committee on dicipline is appointed from students four of whom are Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman, the chairman of the committee being one of the Professors appointed by the Faculty. All matters of discipline are referred to this honorable committee, which takes action upon them, and this settles all difficulties. Certainly this plan is liberal enough, and now it remains to be seen whether or not there has been some undue straining of liberal methods."—*Wabash*.

PLUNDER.

An exchange says: "The last census embraces several millions of wowen." Oh, that we were the census!

"Yes," said Johnny, "lapsus may be the Latin word for slip, but when mother laps us, it generally means slipper."

Teacher to small boy:—"What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?" Small boy:—"Pull down the blinds."—*Institute Index*.

SCENE, Young ladies' boarding-school. Prof.—"What can you say of Pluto?" Miss D.—"He was the son of Satan, and when his father died he gave him Hell."—*Ex*.

Barnum's agents offered Oscar Wilde a salary of five hundred dollars a week to travel with the circus and lecture before each performance. It is said that Oscar was wild.—*Ex*.

A western editor informs his readers that "Œdipus Tyrannus" is a very interesting little musical drama in Greek, written for the Harvard boys by two of the professors, "Sophocles and Paine."—*World*.

Indignant boarding-house mistress.—"Why, what are you there for?" Fat boy on table.—"Mr. Howlett put me there. He says it's his birthday, and he wants to see something on the table besides hash."

SCENE. Class in Roman Law. Instructor: "Now we see that the husband bought the wife and the wife bought the husband." Witty Senior: "Then they were both sold weren't they?" Instructor (who doesn't see the point); "Yes, they were both sold." Class grins audibly and Instructor tumbles.

"My dear Professor, how could you condition

my son? Why, he has his lessons at his fingers' ends!" "Certainly, sir. He had his lessons at his fingers' ends, but he also had his book up his back, which won't work in this department!"—*Acta.*

Junior, upon having his attention called to a long hair on his shoulder, replied: "That is nothing, I have had a whole head of them there."—*Madisonensis.*

"Ain't it wicked to rob dis yere hen roost, Jim?" "Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo; we ain't got time to consider it now—hand down another pullet."—*Ex.*

Professor—"Has any one seen Mr. H. to-day?" Silence. Professor—"Is he sick? Does any one know?" Chorus of class—"Yes, sir, yes, sir, he's sick." Ten minutes later, Mr. H. enters just from laboratory, redolent with cigarette fumes. Professor—"Are you better now, Mr. H.?" Sensation.—*Acta.*

At a neighboring educational institution for young ladies, the other day a rap was heard on one of the doors, upon opening which a seedy-looking tramp was brought to view. "Is this the college?" "Yes; what would you like?" "Have the students any old pants they would like to dispose of?" The interview was abruptly terminated by a speedy closing of the door. Fact.—*Amherst Student.*

"Do you know," said little Whelan Spot, as he came from school, "that Joe Dimpsey argued with the teacher on logic to-day?"

"Indeed; and what position did he take?"

"Well, the last position that he took was across a chair, with his face downwards."—*Varsity.*

THAT WRETCH.

They were talking of the wedding,
He and sh, one Sunday night;
And his arm around the maiden—
Well, 'twas an im*pressive* sight.

"No one loves me," said she shyly.
And her blushes came and went;
"Some one loves you," said he softly,
As he nearer to her bent.

"Who!" she murmured with quick glances,
That from marble words might fetch,
Nestling close, the maiden waited:
"God, he loves you," said the wretch.—*Ex.*

Freshman—"What if the committee ask for my cribbed book?" Soph.—"Say you borrowed it of the Prof." The exigency actually occurs. the advice is followed, and the committee return the books with thanks to the Professor.—*Orient.*

Instructor in Ancient History.—"Mr. H——, what modern nation did the Romans greatly resemble in their domestic life?" Mr. H——, "I don't know unless it is the Germans, for the book says that even in funerals the relatives all went after the bier."—*Ex.*

Noah Webster was a celebrated author. He was a quick and ready writer, and in one of his inspired moments he dashed off a dictionary. He took it to several publishers, but they shied at it, saying the style was dull, dry, turgid, hard and uninteresting, and, besides that, he used too many big words. But at last Noah succeeded, and the immortal work is in daily use, propping up the babies at the dinner-table.—*Ex.*

THE THREE STUDENTS.

Three students went sailing away to the West,
Away to the west from a College town;
Each looked for the job that suited him best,
And the boys all watched from the College town;
For students must work, and students must eat,
And it's little they earn, and more they beat,
And landlords are always groaning.

Three loafers went loafing around the West,
And they lived on their friends from town to town;
Their purses were light, but their minds at rest,
And they took their ease as they knocked around.
But students must work, for students must eat,
And they're sure to get left if they try to beat,
For landlords are always groaning

Three tramps walked over the prairie lands.
With nothing to eat since the sun went down;
And they were howling and wringing their hands,
And wondering when they would come to a town.
For students must work for what they eat.
And the sooner they quit it the sooner they're beats,
And the landlords are always groaning.

—*Dartmouth-*

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